

# Serum and Organ Therapy in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases

There is a vast difference in the effects of drugs which temporarily become a part of the human system and affect the various organs and nutrition favorably or unfavorably, and SERUMS and Organic Animal Extracts which become a more or less permanent constituent of the body supplying a deficiency and at the same time restoring normal activity to diseased tissues, glands and organs. Nearly everybody knows of the wonderful effects of Diphtheritic Antitoxin in the treatment of membranous croup, fever probably know of the marvelous cures effected along the same lines in Skin Diseases, Gonorrheal Rheumatism, Gleet and various acute diseases. The same is true in Organo-Therapy or the administration of glandular substances obtained from the lower animals and administered for the purpose of establishing normal action in the corresponding glands and organs of the human body. The theory of this action was first called to the attention of the scientific world by M. Brown Sequard, years ago, and later by O'Sullivan, Wassermann, Constantin Paul, J. Althaus and other prominent investigators; recently the subject has received considerable impetus on account of the failure of drugs to produce satisfactory results in many diseased conditions, especially in NERVOUS DEBILITY, NEURASTHENIA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, PALELY and Diseases of the Thyroid gland. We have made a special study of the application of these principles in the treatment especially of Chronic Diseases and have expended large sums of money in equipping ourselves for the administration of all these modern and effective methods of combating diseases and extend an invitation to all sufferers who have been disappointed by incompetent experimental and unsuccessful treatment, to call at our offices for Examination and Advice. We may be able to cure you promptly, and will at least deal fairly with you, and if curable will treat you reasonable, if not will tell you so.

## A Specific for Blood Poison

### One Injection of Which, if Given Soon Enough, Will Effect a Cure

When the announcement was first made that a remedy had been discovered, one dose of which would cure Syphilis, the medical fraternity was astounded, many of course were skeptical and even some are yet, but those who have given the remedy a careful study and trial are enthusiastic over the phenomenal results obtained, especially at the immediate relief of serious symptoms and complications of the disease.

One of our most conservative scientific medical journals says of the treatment: "ONE OF THE GREATEST SCOURGES OF HUMANITY—PERHAPS THE MOST INSIDIOUS AND CRUEL OF ALL, SINCE IT SO OFTEN PLACES ITS VICTIMS BEYOND THE PALE OF HUMAN SYMPATHY, TO BE LOATHED RATHER THAN PITIED—IS ON THE POINT OF BEING ERADICATED."

The history of one case typical of thousands will prove the efficacy of this treatment, and that it has long since passed the experimental stage. The patient, a man aged 22, seen at the Skin and Cancer Hospital at St. Louis, was infected with Syphilis four years previously, entered the Hospital, June, 1910, at which time he had a large syphilitic ulcer, involving the upper two-thirds of the forearm, another eight inches in diameter on the leg, and one in the nostril about one inch in diameter. He was treated with Mercury injections, incisions, and given iodides with little or no improvement in his condition.

In October, 1910, the patient was given the injection above referred to, which was followed by slight pain for a few hours and a little swelling was added. Four days later the ulcer in the nose had healed entirely and the arm and leg were greatly improved. Twelve days later the arm was healed, and on November, the 15th, he was discharged apparently cured. December 7th, he had gained twelve pounds and was feeling well.

When this patient entered the Hospital and just prior to the administration of the injection, the Wassermann reaction was positive, i. e., it showed that syphilitic infection was present. Eighteen days after the injection it was negative, showing that there was no infection.

While our experience with the remedy has been somewhat limited, we have great confidence in it and we will be pleased to talk with all who are interested and explain the matter thoroughly.

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REPTURE in from one to five treatments, without operation, pain or danger. We cure any case that can be retained with any kind of truss or phlegm bandage.

STRICTURE without cutting, dilating (stretching), sounding or other painful procedure. The canal is restored to a perfectly sound, healthy condition and the cure is permanent.

## CATARRH

Is a term usually applied to inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane, when really it applies to inflammation of any membrane lining an open cavity, viz.: the nose, throat, lungs, stomach, intestines, bladder and other cavities, as a consequence the manifestations are varied depending upon the location. Nasal Catarrh, about which we wish to write, is caused by repeated bad colds, inhalation of irritating gases, dust, etc., nasal spurs, deflected septum, adenoids, enlarged tonsils, tumors, especially polypus and excessive use of tobacco, and is also associated with other debilitating diseases often due to them. This is another instance where stereotyped is folly, common sense reasoning teaches one the uselessness of using any patent preparation, be they powders, salves or sprays, to correct an abnormal septum, remove a tumor or prevent the irritating effects of tobacco. Anyone who stops and thinks for a moment along these lines will immediately see the necessity of consulting a competent Specialist who will ascertain the cause and remove it before trying to effect a cure, after the cause has been removed no agent will heal the diseased membrane quicker than PINO-ZONE, a combination of ozone and pine oil.

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### FRANK G. CARPENTER'S LETTER.

## STIRRING UP THE MOHAMMEDANS

### HOW AMERICAN COLLEGES ARE AROUSING THE ORIENT.

The College at Assiout and Its Work on the Nile—Robert College Near Constantinople, Which Cost Abdul Hamid His Throne—The Beirut College and How It Spreads Modern Thought—Turkish Students Who Struck—Oriental Foot Ballers—A Great Mission Printing House—The First Tuberculosis Hospital Ever Erected in Orient.

(Copyright, 1910, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

BEIRUT, SYRIA, Feb. 15.—Do you realize how American education is revolutionizing the Orient? It has been one of the chief forces which have modernized Egypt. It has much to do with the great revolution in Persia, and it is the basis of the reorganization now going on throughout the whole Turkish empire. The first schools of Egypt were started by United Presbyterian missionaries, and their educational institutions now cover the Nile valley. They have schools in the Sudan and a great American college at Assiout, several hundred miles above Cairo. The college was started in a donkey stable about 40 years ago, and it has been turning out graduates ever since. It has now more than 1000 students, who are housed in 10 large two-story buildings, and it has recently completed three of the finest halls to be found in the far east. These are situated just outside Assiout, at the junction of the Nile with the great canal north of that city, and by the time this letter is published they will be finished, and in active operation. The college has about 800 women, and it is associated with the new girls' academy which was dedicated at Cairo during the stay of president Roosevelt.

The American College in Egypt. I visited the college at Assiout not long ago. It is full to overflowing and notwithstanding the new structure just completed it needs more money and

more buildings. It has a great prestige throughout the Nile valley and its efficiency, with a little money, could be easily doubled. The college is said to give a better education than the government institutions, and that at the lowest possible cost. The tuition is nominal. For the poorest scholars it is only about \$1 a session in money, and the ordinary rate is about \$10 a year. The cost of the education varies with the taste of the students. There are of all classes from the sons of the poorest fellah to the highest pasha and richest merchant of the Nile valley. There are three kinds of accommodations, the cost of which ranges from \$35 a year upward. The wealthy Egyptian boy can have his own room or he can live four in a room. He can have a good table, or at less cost, three or four times a week. On the other hand, he can work his way through college bringing his own food, and buying vegetables and fish at very low cost. Many of the boys bring their bread from home. It is made of ground corn or millet and baked in cakes an inch thick. These cakes are toasted until they are as hard as stone, in which shape they will keep through the term. Before going into a meal the students dip their bread in buckets of water and eat for the purpose, and, what is carry it with them in to the table.

The Assiout institution has its graduates in all the government departments of Egypt. They are among the leading merchants of the country, and every town has numbers of them. Many are Copts and not a few are Mohammedans. I am told that there are more than 15,000 boys now being educated in the United Presbyterian schools and colleges.

#### How the Sultan Lost His Throne.

Shortly before the sultan Abdul Hamid was ousted by the Young Turk party and carried to his prison in Saloniki, where he now is, he restored bitterly to the work that Robert college had done in unsettling his empire. Said he: "That institution has cost me Bulgaria, and it is likely to lose me my throne."

He was right. Robert college was founded in 1863 by a New York merchant named Robert, who gave a large part of his fortune to this institution. He was aided by the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D. D., who was, I think, the real organizer. Since then it has been turning out graduates, and they have largely formed the leaders which have brought about the new Turkey and the Young Turk party of today. Some of its graduates built up Bulgaria and organized the colleges and schools throughout the Turkish empire, many have acted as officers of the government, and today the best of the new Turks are among them.

Robert college has now 500 or 600 students, including Mohammedans, Jews, Armenians and Russians, as well as representatives of the other nations about the teaching is non-sectarian, although all are required to attend

daily prayers and to go to services Sunday. I understand that this college is now highly approved by the new government, but that the latter would like to have it incorporated as a Turkish institution, subject to the laws of Turkey and with Turkish directors. To this the Americans naturally object. They say that they are organized under the laws of New York, and they expect to stand by the rights which the foreign ownership gives them.

#### The Censorship of the Turks.

There is no doubt but that the Americans are sensible in preferring the protection of Uncle Sam to that of the sultan. Conditions are bound to be unsettled in this part of the world for years to come. There will be revolutions and counter revolutions before the Turks come down to a solid, substantial, modern government; and no one can tell when the old conditions of censorship may not be resumed. As it is now, the students can read what books they like, and there is little trouble as to the newspapers. They can go where they please without passing all it can to promote education.

It was far different under the regime of Abdul Hamid. In his time every newspaper was carefully looked over, and all sentences or words objectionable to the government were cut out. This was so of papers coming in through the mail as well as of the native paper. Here in Beirut a Sunday weekly is published devoted largely to the life and sayings of our Savior. The censors objected to it saying, "The paper is a bad one for it says they kill a King of the Jews every week. This might suggest the assassination of the sultan, and we cannot permit it." Dr. Bliss, the president of the college at Beirut, not long ago imported an old copy of Shakespeare. It was kept at the customs house, the censor objecting. Said the latter: "Shakespeare is a bad book for the Turks. It has in it the story of a man named Macbeth who killed a king. It would be a bad example for us."

Dr. Bliss succeeded in getting his Shakespeare in by saying he had another copy of the same book, which was already in the country, could not be taken out, and he would be glad to trade this for the new copy. The censor consented, and he accepted the Shakespeare which cost a dollar and admitted the fine old edition instead. At another time some New Testament sent to Constantinople were held back by one of the censors because of the Epistle of Paul to the Galatians. Galata is one of the divisions of Constantinople, and the censor asked: "Who is this man Paul, and why is he writing to our people in Galata?" He was with difficulty persuaded that St. Paul was dead and that his letter was not the part of a plot. I am told that a chemistry was once kept out, because a censor objected to the term H<sub>2</sub>O, saying that it seemed to mean that the Epistle of Paul to the Galatians amounted to nothing.

The Syrian College at Beirut. In addition to Robert college and the institution at Assiout, there is one here at Beirut which is quite as important as either of the others. I refer to the Syrian Protestant college, established by Americans in 1848, which since then has been the Harvard of Syria and the Far East. It has had thousands of graduates, and its doctors and lawyers stand at the heads of their profession in Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Persia and India. It has 900 students, all orientals, representing every part of the Levant.

This institution was founded by Presbyterians, but the instruction is non-sectarian. The faculty has about 35 professors, the most of them Americans, and it is a thoroughly up-to-date university. It has a medical department which, with its hospital, treats something like 15,000 patients a year. It has physical, chemical and other laboratories, a large library and ethnological and industrial museums devoted to Syria and Turkey.

#### The New Turks at School.

During my stay here I have visited the college. It is beautifully located, the buildings being situated on the bluff south of Beirut and running from them down to the sea. Standing upon the campus, which contains about 50 acres, one faces the glorious Mediterranean, and at his back are the snow-capped mountains of Lebanon with the rich vegetation climbing their slopes. The institution has a gymnasium, tennis courts and good athletic grounds. Its students play football, baseball and cricket. They are full of college spirit and have their college papers and college songs. Their college yell is as follows:

Rah! Rah! Rah!  
Rah! Rah! Reel!  
Boom! Ah! Boom! Ah!

The boys have a silver cup which is contested for by the various athletic teams, and these Persians, Greeks, Syrians, Arabs, Egyptians, Armenians and Turks are being welded into one brotherhood by the hard knocks of football and the track.

#### Civilizing the Mohammedans.

The Beirut college is an American college and a Christian college as well, but it does not attempt to proselytize, and the Mohammedan can come to it without changing his religion. It insists only that every one who goes through its courses shall attend chapel and take an oath not to attend the Bible classes. The strike caused a sensation and for a time it seemed as though it might do serious damage. The faculty, however, headed by the president, Dr. Howard S. Bliss, insisted, saying that the school was a Christian college. They demanded that all students must attend the religious services, and the result was that most of the strikers came in and the college has gone along on its original lines.

"Our college was established to give the Mohammedan world the best that the Christian world has. Our aim is to make of you broad minded, intelligent men who will continue to be Moslems or Christians. We believe that the best thing we have is our religion, and we are bound to let you know what it is. Whether you accept it or not rests with you. If upon investigation you still think the Moslem religion the best we believe that the knowledge you have of our religion will make you better and broader Moslems. Religion is for man, not man for religion, and we want you to have the training which will make each one of you the best man, whether he be Christian or Moslem."

Today the Mohammedan students attending the services, look upon them as largely educational, and they study the bible as such.

The Spread of Education. The influence of colleges like this goes far and wide. The students come from villages all over the Turkish empire and from those of India and Persia as well. Going home, each forms a little hotbed for the growth of independent thought, and civilized ideas are spread in other ways. One of the great means of such distribution is the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, which is attended by about half a million Mohammedans from all parts of the Orient. At that time Mecca becomes a

great camp meeting or bazaar meeting, such as we farmers have in Virginia. The people come together and gossip. They discuss the crops and ask one another how they are getting along. Hassan Ali, of Egypt, says to Mohammed, of Turkey, "How is business? Are you making money, and how does your government treat you?" Mohammed replies that the Turks are taxed to death, but they hope for much under the new sultan. Thereupon Hassan says that the English have cut down the taxes and that the church has plenty of money in its treasury. He tells how he has been able to send his boy to college, and that he hopes he will some day be an official. The Turk thereupon longs for a better government. At the same time he has learned and as a result the 20th century spirit of modern progress is stirring the Mohammedan world.

#### The Work of the Missions.

In addition to the collegiate work great advances in our civilization are being made by the Protestant missions. There are now thousands of native Christians in Turkey. The American missionaries alone have over 100 schools, with five or six thousand pupils, and the English have many more. Right here in Beirut is the largest and most up-to-date publishing plant in the Orient. It belongs to the American mission, and it annually turns out tens of thousands of volumes of the Bible of school text books and of others on religious scientific subjects. Altogether it has published more than 700 different works in Arabic, and it is estimated that it has printed approximately 100,000,000 pages of one kind or other. It issues in the neighborhood of 100,000 volumes a year, containing, altogether something like 30,000,000 pages. Its Bibles published in Arabic are sold throughout the Mohammedan world.

#### Tuberculosis in Syria.

The medical missionaries are doing a great deal in all parts of the Orient. I have seen their hospitals everywhere on this trip around the world. They are to be found in all parts of India, far up the Nile valley and in the leading centers of the Holy Land. One of the best I have visited is situated at Tiberias, on the Sea of Galilee, being headed by Dr. Torrence, who has been treating the Bedouins and others there for the past 30 years. In talking with him the question of tuberculosis came up, and he described the evils of the great white plague as they are found in his region on the very edge of the desert. He says tuberculosis is rampant among the Bedouins, although they live out of doors and are in the purest of air all the time. He thinks that the disease is largely distributed by the cattle. About 50 percent of the cows have tuberculosis, and the people live chiefly on milk.

Another doctor connected with that hospital tells me that Syria had no consumption until about 25 years ago, when the disease was brought in from the United States by natives who had emigrated to our country, contracted consumption and brought it back home. The Syrians had no idea what it meant, and it rapidly spread. The same conditions of this part of the world are bad, the bacteria breed rapidly and the disease is sweeping the country.

An American Hospital for Consumptives. And this brings me to a great work which has just been started at Jeneau within a few miles of Beirut. I refer to the tuberculosis hospital, which is being built there by the Church of the Covenant of Washington City and which is under the care of Dr. Mary Eddy, a young woman physician, who has become famous for her work as a medical missionary throughout the near east. Miss Eddy is the daughter of the Rev. William W. Eddy, who came to Syria about 40 years ago and remained here until his death. She is a woman of fine education and great medical skill, and moreover an expert upon all matters connected with tuberculosis and its treatment.

She is the only woman who has ever been granted an trade or certificate of protection from the sultan authorizing her to practice as a doctor everywhere throughout his dominion and directing that all good Turks shall give her assistance as she goes on her way. Miss Eddy has been working in Syria for years and has been fighting the spread of consumption as best she could with no place as yet for patients. The people have come and camped in tents near her house waiting treatment and the tents of the Bedouins may be seen dotting the plains near where the hospital now is. It is only a year or

so ago that the movement to erect this hospital began, and the buildings are now approaching completion. Among the largest givers to it have been Mrs. John Hay, the wife of the late secretary of state, and the late Mrs. Gardner Hubbard, the mother-in-law of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell. So far the contributions are not equal to the needs of the institution, and much more money could be profitably used. I do not know any place where charitable contributions will bring in a greater return.

Frank G. Carpenter.

## BREAKING OUT ALL OVER BODY

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Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment 3 Weeks. Trouble all Disappeared.

"Some time ago I had a breaking out all over my body. It first started like what we call goose flesh and then it became worse. When I scratched it, it would bleed and become very sore. I tried almost everything for the itching but none gave me much relief. I could scarcely sleep as the itching was always worse at night. My hands were so sore I dreaded putting them in water and after I would wash dishes or do laundry work that required the use of other soaps they were always worse. This went on for about six months. Then I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and in two or three weeks the trouble all disappeared. I always found that my hands were worse (with a dry scale on them) after using any cheap soap but the Cuticura Soap produced such a soothing feeling on my skin that it was a pleasure to use it. I also know what wonders the Cuticura Remedies have done for a friend of mine, so I would recommend them to any one. Mrs. Delaware Barrett, 611 King St., Wilmington, Del., Nov. 15, 1908."

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